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THE Fatherland

A Weekly

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

GENERAL VON DER GOLTZ ★

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WINTER SESSION, SEPTEMBER 15th TO JUNE 1st, 1916

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by George Sylvester Viereck

Vol. II, No. 17 JUNE 2, 1915 Price, 5 Cents

THE VILEST CRIME OF THE AGES

ONE trait peculiar to the American people is that they easily forget.

Not twenty years ago the wrongs which England had done them were recited on every stump at every Fourth of July celebration. Orators told the people of how England had unloosed the savages upon helpless men and women in the wars of the Revolution and of 1812, and how she had destroyed the American merchant marine 1861-65. During the Civil War England waged exactly the same campaign against us that she is now waging against Germany. The United States were discredited in every country in Europe. Lincoln was represented as a brute in human form; the government at Washington was denounced as guilty of every vile policy under the sun; the Union army was an army of barbarians, and large sums were collected in England by misguided people and sent over to alleviate the distress of Confederate prisoners, who were treated with the brutality of savages.

If any one will compare the English press of the Civil War period with the English press (and its American allies) of today, he will see precisely the same charges made against the American people that are now made against the people of Germany. As an example, I print an extract from *Harper's Weekly* of December 27, 1862, at the end of a long editorial article accusing the English government, and especially Earl Russell, then the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, of fitting out the pirate ships *Oreto* and *Alabama* against the Union to help destroy the United States:

"There is not a single dispatch from Earl Russell which does not breathe covert hostility to the United States, and an obvious though suppressed desire for their permanent disruption. The ruin of this country has evidently been the one subject nearest to the heart of the British government.

"Dispatches from almost every court in Europe tell the same story; at first the cause of the Union was generally popular, but the aspersions of the British press, supported as they were by the official and unofficial expressions of members of the British government, gradually created a sentiment hostile to us and our aims. But for England there would have been no rebel privateers, no peaceful merchant vessels would have been burned, and public sentiment throughout Europe would have remained—as it was at first—on the side of the law, order, established government and freedom.

"England has been sowing, during the past year, a harvest which will some day be reaped at a frightful cost."

This was the editorial utterance of a conservative periodical which has recently been denounced in Congress for publishing a vile Christmas cartoon, showing a German soldier bringing death to a Belgian household of children in the character of Kris Kringle. No better witness can be quoted as to public sentiment in England against this country than that supplied by Henry Adams, son and private secretary of Charles Francis Adams, our Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain during the Civil War, who writes in his book, "The Education of Henry Adams," words that may with perfect impartiality be applied equally to the German Emperor and the German government as it was to the martyred President and his Secretary of State:

"Now that London was altogether beside itself on one point, in especial; it created a nightmare of its own, and gave it the shape of Abraham Lincoln. Behind this it placed another demon, if possible more devilish, and called it Mr. Seward. In regard to these two men English society seemed demented. Defense was useless; explanation was vain. One could only let the passion exhaust itself. One's best friends were as unreasonable as enemies, for the belief in poor Mr. Lincoln's brutality and Seward's ferocity became a dogma of popular faith."

Adams relates further that the last time he saw Thackeray, at Christmas of 1863, they spoke of their mutual friend, Mrs. Frank Hampton, of South Carolina, whom Thackeray had portrayed as Ethel Newcome, and who had recently passed away from life. Thackeray had read in the British papers that her parents had been prevented by the Federal soldiers from passing through the lines to see her on her death bed. Adams writes that

"in speaking of it Thackeray's voice trembled and his eyes filled with tears. The coarse cruelty of Lincoln and his hirelings was notorious. He never doubted that the Federals made a business of harrowing the tenderest feelings of women—particularly of women—in order to punish their opponents. On quite insufficient evidence he burst into reproach. Had he (Adams) carried in his pocket the proofs that the reproach was unjust, he would have gained nothing by showing them. At that moment Thackeray, and all London society with him, needed the nervous relief of expressing emotions; for if Mr. Lincoln was not what they said he was, what were they?"

In just this state of unreasoning partisanship for the cause of England are thousands of Americans, who, if they were not wholly influenced by columns of cable dispatches from London and the contributions to the Sunday papers by British poets and novelists, like H. G. Wells, Rudyard Kipling, Israel Zangwill, Alfred Noyes, William Watson, Arnold Bennett, and Richard Harding Davis, would at least maintain a position of dignified neutrality instead of voicing a partisan hatred that will survive long after this conflict is over and its causes forgotten.

It is simply that the American people have been misled and so easily forget who were their friends and their enemies when dangers threatened their country. One charge after another against the German people—and the German army is the German people in arms for the defense of their country—has been proven false: The persecution of American tourists, the stories of German atrocities against the Belgians, the refusal of the German government to permit foodstuffs to reach the Belgian people, etc.

The fact is ignored that England resorted to concentration camps with all the attendant horrors, that harmless Germans were thrown into prisons, their earnings taken and their wives and children cast adrift without help, German patents and bank deposits confiscated, and military prisoners thrown into jail against the laws of nations, France being little better in this respect. No one sees the pictures of destroyed homes in Alsace-Lorraine, the work of French troops; no one cares about the Cossack devastations in East Prussia, or the pogroms against the Polish Jews. A wholly illogical hatred has seized thousands against everything German, and no one stops to consider who is back of the movement to discredit the Germans at home as well as the German element in this country.

It is the vilest crime of the ages. Frederick F. Schrader.

AN OBSOLETE JEFFERSONIAN DOCTRINE

THE friends of the big interests that are so industriously promoting our prosperity by selling arms and ammunition to the Allies for the slaughter of our German brothers and cousins, are making a good deal of the policy announced by Jefferson that we would be free to exercise the right to traffic in munitions of war with belligerent nations.

When Jefferson uttered this precept the United States was an isolated country with a population hardly greater than that of the city of New York at the present time. She had no manufacturing industries, no political relations with foreign countries in the modern sense, and was vitally interested in maintaining the principle of freedom of action, inasmuch as she might herself have to rely on the import of foreign arms.

Since those days the United States has taken her place in the family of nations. She has abandoned her isolation, become a great manufacturing nation, acquired the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico, etc., has exercised a protection over South America, Cuba, Hayti, acquired trade rights in China, and built an international waterway, the Panama Canal. Disguise it as we may, she has become an equal factor with other great nations in international policies, and she is as much dependent on their friendship as they are on hers. The entire international relations have changed.

The insistence of the Wilson administration on the right of selling arms to nations which can obtain them and not to nations which cannot, has become a mischievous doctrine. How mischievous was shown in the case of the Boer republics. Pledged by tradition and justice to help a republic whose independence is assaulted, we literally contributed to the destruction of the Transvaal and Orange Free State by adhering to Jefferson's fiat. We allowed England to use our harbors and our cities as recruiting stations; we sold England all the mules and all the war material she needed to crush two independent states as free as our own. President Wilson repudiated the Jeffersonian doctrine when he declared that a neutrality that enabled Huerta to obtain arms through the possession of ports and prevented Carranza from obtaining them because he possessed no ports, was only a paper neutrality.

The terrible mischief of this policy will become apparent later. Throughout Germany and Austria-Hungaria an intense feeling of resentment against us is rapidly spreading. It is realized that our manufacturing facilities are so great, and our anxiety to make money out of the traffic of arms and shells is so glaring, that our conduct may have a serious bearing on the results of the war. American bullets are now killing and maiming thousands of young Germans, and breaking the hearts of mothers, wives and sisters.

It is impossible to believe that Jefferson ever contemplated such a tragedy. But one day this war will end. Germany and Austria-Hungary probably will come out of it victoriously. When it is time for commercial relations to be resumed, will we then be able to hold out the hand of friendship and make Germany and her Allies forget the wrong we have done by pointing to an obsolete precept?

Is any policy right that will permanently alienate the historic friendship of a nation which has given us no cause for assisting in the slaughter of its sons? If we are within our legal rights, we are surely committing an act of treachery for which the whole nation will blush.

DID THE *LUSITANIA* CARRY CARGO LIKE THIS?

THE Cleveland Automatic Company is a very enterprising firm. They manufacture among other things shells for the Allies. Indeed, they are extremely proud of these shells—so proud that the following advertisement, which they recently inserted in *The American Machinist*, bears witness in bold and unmistakable terms of their joy in their own work. We herewith reprint this advertisement gratis for them because we are anxious that everyone should know the excellent goods which may be purchased at the Cleveland Automatic Company.

WORTH KNOWING

On the opposite page we show two sizes of high explosive shells which can be produced from the bar on our 4½" PEDESTAL BASE MACHINE (see cut on opposite page).

On this machine we can finish a 13-lb. shell all over as it appears from very tough material from which shells are made, in 24 minutes, and from ordinary machine steel in 17 minutes.

The 18-lb. shell in 30 minutes, or from regular machine steel in 22 minutes.

When you figure about $1.00 per day for operating this machine, you can then arrive at the actual labor cost for producing the piece.

We are going to say a little more—something which might be interesting. The following is a description of the 13- and 18-lb. high explosive shells which are now being used so extensively in the war to replace common shrapnel.

The material is high in tensile strength and VERY SPECIAL and has a tendency to fracture into small pieces upon the explosion of the shell. The timing of the fuse for this shell is familiar to the shrapnel shell, but it differs in that two explosive acids are used to explode the shell in the large cavity. The combination of these two acids causes terrific explosion, having more power than anything of its kind yet used. **Fragments become coated with these acids in exploding and wounds caused by them mean death in terrible agony within four hours if not attended to immediately.**

From what we are able to learn of conditions in the trenches, it is not possible to get medical assistance to anyone in time to prevent fatal results. It is necessary to immediately cauterize the wound if in the body or head, or to amputate if in the limbs, as **there seems to be no antidote that will counteract the poison.**

It can be seen from this that this shell is more effective than the regular shrapnel, since the wounds caused by shrapnel balls and fragments in the muscles are not as dangerous as they have no poisonous element making prompt attention necessary.

THE GERMAN ARMY AS A NATIONAL BACKBONE

By Frank Koester, Consulting Engineer

Author of "Modern City Planning and Maintenance," "Hydroelectric Developments and Engineering," "The Price of Inefficiency," Etc.

(Why are the Germans so contented with "German militarism"? If this "militarism" is so terrible a thing democratic Germany would long ago have destroyed it. Mr. Frank Koester in the following article explains what the German army really is. He points out why the German loves the army and is proud of his military organization. Proud of it because it is efficient, democratic, useful and humane, because it makes a man both in body and spirit out of the humblest citizen in the German Empire. Mr. Koester's next article will deal with the German Navy.)

THE true relation of the German military system to German progress is but little understood by the rest of the world, one evidence of which is seen in the spectacle of numbers of uniformed persons of prominence constantly assailing it and deploring the supposed burden which Germany thus places upon herself.

As a matter of fact the German army is the very backbone of German progress. It is the keynote in the administrative government of Germany, and the great preparatory school of all official Germany.

No Graft in the German Army

Germany is undoubtedly the best governed country in the world. It is the only country in which graft is practically unknown. And the whole expense of the German army is without doubt less than the loss to other countries through official and semi-official graft. Comparatively, therefore, the German army costs nothing. In addition, it is of the highest value in producing efficient and disciplined public servants, and in making men out of slouches in every walk of life. If there is anything that every German is proud of it is the military system, and a true understanding of its workings and results will convince the unprejudiced observer that it is the greatest organization which has ever been perfected by the brain of man.

Heretofore in wars, an army has been but a small part of a nation, but under modern conditions, the nation itself is practically the army, so that in dealing with the German army we are really considering the whole of the German nation organized into one effective unit.

The Beginning of the German Army

The present German army had its beginnings in the wars of Napoleon. At a time when Germany was under the heel of Napoleon, he was persuaded to disregard the advice of Tallyrand to disintegrate Prussia, and instead, permitted Prussia to maintain an army of 12,000 men. General von Stein began at once a system of conscription, and after drilling the 12,000, discharged them and drilled another and another army until within a short space Prussia had an army of some 200,000 which later proved the undoing of Napoleon.

That system was further elaborated and built up, the final principle of rapid mobilization being due to von Moltke. To-day the German army, on a war footing of some 5,200,000, is an organization guided by the Emperor and General Staff and one in which merit is the only door to preferment. The high officers of the Army owe their positions solely to their ability, and not to any political or personal or social influence. Their business is purely military, and any extraneous activity would at once end their usefulness. A striking proof of this is seen in the fact that upon the outbreak of the war, no changes were found to be necessary in the personnel of the General Staff, while the enemies of Germany spent the larger part of the first six months in weeding out incompetent higher officers.

Democracy in the Army

The most vital principle of the German Army and the principle that makes the army an integral unit in the administration of the country and at the same time gives that administration its wonderful efficiency, is the fact that from the rank and file of the army are drawn all the minor officials of the empire, such as postmasters, telegraph executives and operators, railroad officials, and civil service appointees of all kinds. There are three million officeholders in Germany. They practically all gain their positions through efficient work in the army, and accustomed to its discipline they fulfil their civil duties in the same thorough manner. Thus the army is Germany and Germany is the army, and between the public and the officials there is a feeling of comradeship and mutual respect which makes graft and incompetency in public office an impossibility.

To appreciate the working of the German army it is necessary to describe in some detail its organization, and the proper understanding of that organization is worthy of the attention of all readers who take any interest in matters of public concern.

What Conscription Means

All able-bodied citizens between 17 and 23 are liable to be called to the colors. Service in the infantry is for two years and in the cavalry for three years. From 18 to 21, the German may volunteer. In case he volunteers he may select the arm of the service he prefers, whether infantry, cavalry, artillery or other branch. In case he does not volunteer, he must report for examination at 21. If he is not then selected, he must report again at 22 and again at 23, and if not selected, he passes into the Ersatz (reserve) without arms.

As an untrained reservist he is liable to be called upon in times of war, in which case he must be trained before going to the front.

As Germany does not need by any means, all of her available able-bodied citizens for the standing army, some 42 to 43 per cent. do not serve. Those who are not entirely fit physically also escape service. But both those who are not selected because they are not needed and those who are not physically fit are liable to a further examination and to service later on in time of war if they are needed.

It was from this body of men that the 2,000,000 volunteers came who appeared in the first two weeks of the present war and but few of whom were accepted by the Government as the trained troops were more than ample for the Empire's needs, and it is upon this great source of citizenship that the Empire still may draw. Indeed, Germany has an ultimate strength of over 13,000,000 men who must be reckoned with before the war is decided.

The actual standing army of the Empire at the beginning of 1914 was 810,000 men in arms. It had shortly before been but 680,000 but the three-year law of the French Government forced Germany to increase her standing army, which she did without, however, lengthening the term of service, which, for infantry, remains at two years. The size of the army is practically decided by the Reichstag every seven years, as it must approve expenditures without which an increase would not be possible.

The peace strength of the French army at the beginning of 1914 was 770,000, while the standing army of Russia was 1,200,000. As the population of France is but two-thirds of that of Germany, her standing army is in proportion much larger than Germany's. France and Russia together have standing armies considerably more than double the standing army of Germany.

Time of Service

Upon enlistment the common soldier serves two years if in the infantry and three years if in the cavalry, two years if an artilleryman in charge of guns and three years if in charge of horses, and three years in the navy, when conscribed, and four years when volunteering. If at the end of his time, he elects to leave the army, he is assigned to the Ersatz (reserve) with arms, until he is 32 years of age. During this period he is liable for maneuver service on three different occasions, varying from two to six weeks each according to the extent of the maneuver.

From 32 to 39 the soldier who served his time becomes a member of the Landwehr (national guard) during which time he is liable for service at one maneuver of two weeks. Except in case of war this finally ends his active connection with the army.

Able-bodied men who have never served in the army are from 32 to 39 assigned to the Second Landwehr, previous to which they were the Ersatz without arms as noted. They are not liable for service except in case of war, and then must be trained.

From 39 to 45, the trained soldier is assigned to the Landsturm (national defence). There is also a second Landsturm of the untrained to which may be drawn young men from 17 to 20. However, they are unlikely ever to come into action, and even if they should, it would be only for service in guarding property, railroad lines and the like. They may attend also to the harvesting of crops, and to similar duties.

Advancement from the Ranks

Should the common soldier, who becomes during his original two or three years' service a non-commissioned officer, however, elect to remain in the army at the conclusion of his time, and be permitted by reason of his demonstrated ability and good character to so remain, he will be advanced at the end of from four to six years to sergeant, and at the end of nine years to Feldwebel or substitute officer, in charge in the absence of the regular officers. He does not, however, in times of peace, except in the most exceptional instances, become a regular commissioned officer. Unless he becomes a non-commissioned officer, he must leave the army at the conclusion of his original service. During his service as sergeant and Feldwebel, he occupies a position of responsibility and has to do with military stores and various administrative functions of the army. These professional non-commissioned officers reach the highest degree of efficiency as fighting men. In times of war they gain commissions in large numbers.

At the end of any year's service they may leave the army either for civil life, or to take some position in the governmental civil service.

At the end of twelve years army service (in some instances 13) they must leave the army, receiving a position in the governmental service and 1,000 marks in cash. The positions they go into are in the postal service, in the state-owned railroads and telegraphs, in the police, and in the various bureaus throughout the administrative service of the Empire.

As a special stimulus to industry and the arts, those who quit school at 14, if they attain special excellence in their callings, are permitted, if they are able-bodied, to volunteer for one year's service instead of being called to the colors compulsorily.

They must first pass a state examination, in their respective branches, and if successful, if they are without means, the Government accepts them for the one-year service at its own expense. If they have means, they are permitted to serve at their expense, to which a certain prestige attaches.

The expert examination is a rigid one as respects the vocational skill of the applicant. Otherwise it presents no difficulties. All classes may take the examination but it is more especially taken advantage of by artisans who produce works of artistic handicraft, by musicians of all kinds, by painters, sculptors and other artists, architects, engineers, electricians, carpenters, wood and stone workers, and skilled workers in various lines.

After 45 years of public service (including military service) the professional under-officer retires with a pension of 75 per cent. of his salary, and if he retires sooner for each year short of forty-five, his pension is one forty-fifth smaller.

Possibilities for Promotion in German Army

The common soldier on entering the army, having previously quit school at 14, may look forward to a very desirable career if he has the requisite ability. Although at a distinct social disadvantage as compared with the highly trained professional army officer who reaches the very highest positions, he is nevertheless much better off than his comrade who leaves the army at the end of two years and returns to the life of the artisan. The army thus holds a possible career for everyone who enters it, in whatever capacity. In this, it is vastly different from the American army in which the private soldier, except in the extremely rare event of becoming a commissioned officer, has nothing whatever to look forward to.

Training for Officers

The training of the officers of the German army is along considerably different lines. Professional officers must have certain financial resources, as their education begins to be specialized from the age of 13 or 14, when at the conclusion of the Volks Schule, they enter, instead of the Gymnasium or the Real Schule, the Cadet Schule, where they continue their studies as cadets until they reach the age of 19 or 20.

During this period they study such branches as will fit them for their future careers as officers of the army.

At the end of the course at the Cadet Schule they serve for nine months on garrison duty, as non-commissioned officers and a year as officer-aspirants, after which they enter the Kriegs Schule or War College for another year.

At the conclusion of their studies in the War College they serve for one month as officers, in a sense on probation, after which they are duly elected officers by their fellow officers.

As second lieutenant (commissioned officer) the German officer serves seven years, and as first lieutenant six years, after which he becomes major, colonel, brigade commander, etc., rising in the scale in accordance with his abilities through the corp staff and finally to the top of the ladder in the general staff.

The larger part of the officers of the army thus come through the Cadet Schule, and but very few through the rank and file. There is, however, still another avenue to the profession of army officer, and that is through the Gymnasium or Real Schule. At the end of this period, if the student desires to take up an army career he volunteers. He then serves one year in the army at his own expense and if in the cavalry arm, he supplies his own mount. If he shows ability, he becomes at the end of one year non-commissioned officer and enters the war college for one year, which places him on the same plane as if he had been a cadet.

Social Standing of Officers

A professional officer of either class, before election must show that he is worth not less than 30,000 marks or has an assured income equivalent to the interest of such a sum, since during his service as lieutenant his salary is comparatively small.

As a rule, the graduates of Gymnasiums and Real Schules, even if they do not wish to take up a military career, desire to become officers of the reserve, as this gives them an enviable social standing. This is often also the case with business men who do not desire to take the university courses.

Those who take the university courses in almost all cases desire to become officers of reserves. They volunteer, serve one year at their own expense and may become non-commissioned officers at the end of the year. This year may be at any time not later than the 26th year of age.

The one-year volunteer enjoys a certain distinction as compared with the regular private, he "stands" in the army rather than "lies" in it, and he lives in his apartment while the ordinary private is in the garrison. He is not, however, a non-commissioned officer, and only becomes one at the end of the year if he shows the requisite ability, which he usually does.

Subsequent to his year's service he is liable for eight weeks' service once a year for three years, the first time as a non-commissioned officer, the second time as sergeant, and the third time as a commissioned officer, provided he is recommended by the higher officers and is elected by the other reserve officers of his district. This makes him a second lieutenant. He subsequently has to serve thirteen days when he is in the Landwehr. In case of war he becomes a first lieutenant and his rise thereafter depends upon his abilities and the fortunes of war.

The German Army Always Ready

This system of reserve officers provides the German army with a very large number of trained men competent and qualified to serve as regular army officers in case of war.

All these reserve officers are highly educated and trained men in all walks of business, scientific and technical life, and they form in all respects the reserve directing units of the Empire, just as the men who from the rank and file of the army form the working units of the administration.

Thus when war is declared, Germany has instantly at hand a highly trained body of professional officers, a standing army of the highest efficiency, a reserve practically as perfect, an enormous body of reserve officers, and an enormous body of administrative executives risen from the ranks, all co-ordinated, all knowing just what to do and how to do it. Such an organization, which has taken a century to perfect, certainly deserves the respect of the Empire and the respect of all mankind.

$16,000,000 "NEUTRALITY"

THE Bethlehem Steel Company has received an order for 8,000 cannon from Lord Kitchener, of the British war office, says a despatch, dated Bethlehem, Pa., published in the Philadelphia *Ledger* of May 20. The order was accompanied by a check for $16,150,000 payment in part for "work already done by the Bethlehem Steel Company and partly an advance payment for material that will go into the 8,000 new field pieces."

Will American citizens, readers of American newspapers which have been clamoring for retribution against Germany for the hundred odd American lives lost on the munition-carrying British steamship *Lusitania*, pause to consider against whom these 8,000 cannon, made on our alleged neutral soil, will direct their deadly fire?

"The cannon ordered," says the *Ledger*, "are field pieces of the kind that can be turned out in about a month, and the Bethlehem Company is now well equipped to make them faster than any other concern on earth, the forging, boring, machining and tempering being done with great rapidity by means of modern machinery. In the matter of equipment, it is declared, Bethlehem is as well furnished as Krupp's, and in many departments surpasses the great German plant."

If this is true the Bethlehem Steel Company, one of perhaps fifty concerns engaged in making ammunition for the Allies, is able to turn out as much as the Krupp works, Germany's chief source of supply. In common with many Americans, we believe it is a violation of neutrality to supply one set of belligerents with instruments to kill to the disadvantage of the other. We would go further. We believe it to be a moral and ethical wrong to supply any warring country with munitions of war to be used to annihilate citizens of a nation with whom we are at peace. By sending cannon to Europe to be directed against the armies of Germany this country becomes an abettor of the Allies, a participant in the war, and a murderous foe of those who will face the cannon and shot for which the Bethlehem Steel Company receives over $16,000,000 of blood money.

We ask, Is this neutrality?

"The projectile contracts," the *Ledger* report continues, "are well under way, and the shells are being made so rapidly that Bethlehem is fast catching up with the demand of Lord Kitchener. Shrapnel is now being turned out at the rate of 12,000 a day, and of the one-pounders and smaller shells the product is 50,000 and upward every 24 hours. Buildings are being erected and machinery installed largely to increase the output of shrapnel."

It is difficult, perhaps, for a peaceful citizen in an American community to gauge the horrific import of this sanguinary industry.

According to an army officer, quoted in a Washington despatch published in the New York *Times* of April 21st, the average discharge of such cannon is 1,000 rounds a day. Thus the 8,000 cannon to be made at Bethlehem will have a capacity to discharge against the German armies an average fire of 8,000,000 shots a day. According to this same Washington expert, two shots of every hundred fired in warfare make a hit, and the side that can make three hits out of a hundred is likely to win the battle. Supposing these 8,000 cannon were used simultaneously, at the possible average discharge of 1,000 shots each per day, and that only two shots of every hundred of the 8,000,000 discharges hit, the awful result would be 160,000 slain a day.

It is not to be assumed that these cannon will be used simultaneously, or at the height of their capacity for discharge. Nevertheless, it is not to be supposed that they will be idle along the front in Flanders and Northern France, nor that the output of 12,000 shrapnel and upward of 50,000 one-pounders and smaller shells turned out at the Bethlehem Steel plant each day will be discharged into the neutral air. But one people will suffer from the grisly merchandise made in Pennsylvania and throughout America—and these the people of a country with whom President Wilson has signified his desire to preserve friendliness and peace.

The cannon and ammunition manufactured in one plant, capable of killing 160,000 Germans in 24 hours, will be shipped abroad, presumably in many ships carrying passengers. Germany has but one means of protecting her soldiers from the death-dealing fire of these exports—that is, to sink ships carrying munitions by her submarines. We deplore the death of a hundred Americans on the *Lusitania*. But it must be apparent to all clear-thinking and unbiased Americans that if Germany can destroy on the seas—her only chance—instruments of destruction capable of killing 160,000 of her own soldiers in 24 hours she is justified in every means of doing so. If, therefore, citizens of this country making these tools of death travel on vessels conveying them, they do so at their risk. If President Wilson would have Germany cease her submarine warfare upon merchant ships let him stop the manufacture of cannon and shells at Bethlehem and elsewhere. If he would save the lives of Americans traveling abroad on merchant ships let him take such measures as shall prevent the export of all merchandise of death.

LET SIR RICHARD CRAWFORD PACK HIS TRUNKS

"We have no business to be friendly to Great Britain and hostile to Germany."—*N. Y. American.*

IN THE FATHERLAND of March 10, the present year of grace, we told at length of England's throttling our copper and rubber trade, and how, by imposing illegal exactions upon rubber manufactures in order to obtain crude rubber, the British Government ruthlessly intended to make of American business men enforced criminals.

At that time the Rubber Club of America and the Rubber Trade Association of New York, which include all domestic rubber manufacturers, had just concluded the specifications of an agreement whereby England agreed to lift the embargo she had placed upon the import into the United States of crude rubber. In order to receive shipments of rubber each American manufacturer was obliged to swear to conform to the terms of the agreement under seal of a notary. At that time THE FATHERLAND submitted the specifications to the best obtainable experts on commercial and criminal law in the United States. We found that certain specifications, in flagrant restraint of trade, were in violation of Section 73 of the Act of February 12, 1913, (Ch. 40), and of Section 3, of the Sherman Act of July 2, 1890.

The editor of THE FATHERLAND communicated with the Secretary of the Department of Justice, apprising him of the rubber agreement, and was informed, in a form letter, that the matter would be investigated.

More than two months have passed. England has continued to seize neutral American merchant ships, with no effective protest from the Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan. England has, within the boundaries of the republic of the United States, assumed arbitrary control of a great national industry. And not the softest whimper of protest has been heard from the Department of Justice. While the American tories have been vulgarly clamoring that Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, a citizen of Germany, visiting the United States, in order, in a most friendly way, to state the case of his country, be compelled to leave our shores, no demand has been made that Sir Richard Crawford, an official representative of the British Government, operating in this country in the capacity of commercial attaché of the British Embassy at Washington, be expedited forthwith. Dr. Dernburg has made no attempt to influence the action of the U. S. Government in any of its policies or affect American interests. Sir Richard Crawford has, in the words of the circular of the Rubber Club of America, as "part of his duties to deal with the problems arising in connection with the rubber situation." Sir Richard Crawford, in other words, represents Great Britain in dominating our domestic rubber industry, in seeing that American rubber manufacturers obtaining crude rubber do not fail in keeping an agreement in violation

of the original Sherman act and the act of February 12, 1913. Sir Richard Crawford, as Great Britain's official envoy, is therefore responsible for countless American manufacturers being turned into criminal violators of the law.

We will show you how Great Britain's unlawful and indefensible imposition works. A rubber manufacturing concern, which had conducted a large trade with Germany, endeavored to secure raw rubber from the B. F. Goodrich Company. Mr. Arthur H. Marks, of the B. F. Goodrich Co., is a member of the Embargo Committee of the Rubber Club of America and one of the signers of the original circular letter stating the terms agreed upon with a representative of the British Government.

In reply to the request for rubber, the concern in question received the following letter:

THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY,
1780-82 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY

Dear Sirs:

Without discussion as to the merits of the case, we beg to advise that our supply of crude gum is dependent on the actions of the English Government. Under certain restrictions we are enabled to obtain our requirements. This involves a heavy cash penalty for failure to observe the obligation we have assumed, far and away in excess of this is involved the good faith of our Company in absolutely complying with its pledges. We cannot afford for the sake of any one business to risk in the slightest this latter obligation. Necessity, therefore, compels certain operations to protect the situation in both your and our interests.

It will not permanently serve you to attempt in any way to violate the restrictions now surrounding the export of rubber goods to foreign countries. On the contrary, you would do a great harm to the domestic needs of this country. If for any reason the American manufacturers of rubber goods are prevented from executing their pledges, the supply of gum would cease, hundreds of thousands be thrown out of employment, prices for all classes of rubber goods reach unheard-of figures, all to the hurt of the domestic buyer here at home.

We feel, therefore, we will not be misunderstood in asking that before we quote or sell you, you execute the attached form of agreement. On its return signed by an official of your Company, and acknowledged before a notary, we will be pleased to sell you in accordance with the terms therein.

Very truly yours,
THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY.

With the letter was enclosed the following agreement:

AGREEMENT.
THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY.

.....

We hereby agree that any quotation asked for, and any purchases made by us from you or another of any of your products, shall be in each and every case only for domestic use or shipment to Great Britain, France or Russia, unless accompanied by permit satisfactory to you. We pledge ourselves in this fact, and agree that the execution of this document shall be binding on us for such length of time as you shall consider it to be effective, and cancellable only by you.

We further agree to submit to any and all investigations that may be necessary on your part, and to give free access to any and all of our books, if called on so to do, to establish the fact of our non-exporting, or selling to another to export, in violation of this agreement.

And further, we agree that any order, even though accepted by you, may be cancelled without redress on our part at your option for any cause whatsoever, during the period that a state of war exists abroad, between Great Britain and any other country.

In case we tender any order that is for shipment out of this country, we will in each instant state thereon its destination.

Signed.....

Dated.....

Per.....

Inscribed and sworn to before me this ..... day of.....
.....
Notary Public.

Manufacturers in the United States are thus prohibited, by a foreign power, from trading with Germany and Austria-Hungary, two friendly powers. Meanwhile, dominating our rubber and copper industries, seizing neutral cargoes of cotton as wantonly as any high-handed pirate, England and her Allies are fighting their battles largely with munitions supplied by America.

While President Wilson and his cabinet have been waiting for a reply from the Imperial German Government, might they not profitably spend their time in considering Great Britain's outrageous interference with the rights of American citizens, within our borders and on the high seas? And might not the rabid papers which have assailed Dr. Dernburg, demanding his deportation, turn their attention to the official activities of Sir Richard Crawford, commercial attaché of the British Embassy at Washington, D. C.?

SOME "ENGLISH OUTRAGES"

ENGLAND'S tender heart "throbs with sympathy" and cries to heaven for the outrage against the *Lusitania*, and its agony of spirit and indignation are echoed by many well-meaning Americans who have forgotten that it was England that destroyed 26,663 helpless women and children in concentration camps during the Boer War. The Boers, on December 16, 1913, unveiled a monument at Bloemfontein, described as an obelisk of granite, bearing at its base the figures of two Boer women and an emaciated dying child. The inscription is as follows:

"This monument has been erected from voluntary contributions of the Boers in memory of the 26,663 women and children, who died during the war of 1900-1902 in the English concentration camps."

When the news came that a Russian marauding party had taken the undefended town of Memel in East Prussia and completely destroyed it, dragging hundreds of women and children into captivity like a band of savage Indians, and slaying in cold blood dozens of unarmed civilians, the London *Post*, representing the elite of English social and political circles and the household paper of King George V, commented as follows:

"We are heartily glad that the Russians burned Memel, and we hope the Allies will burn a good many more German towns before this war is over."

This exhibits the true inner feeling of London from the highest to the lowest, except that the latter element revenges itself upon helpless men, women and children residents by burning their English homes.

THE *HERALD* ADMITS THE TRUTH

THE New York *Herald* publicly advertises that "it has made the cause of the Allies its own." It has been known from the first day of the war that it never pretended to give its readers any other side than that of the Allies. It advertised that it would not print the Sayville dispatches which came from Germany, and now it is out in a full-page advertisement in the *Fourth Estate*, confirming its partiality. The New York edition is merely a reprint of the Paris edition, so far as the war news is concerned. Read what it says in its advertisement in the *Fourth Estate:*

> "Here in Paris, where one of the greatest American papers, the New York *Herald*, publishes a special edition, there has never been any doubt as to the real trend of American sentiment. The New York *Herald's* Paris edition has made the cause of the Allies its own, and, being read, as it is, by almost every American who sets foot in Europe, this great paper has rendered immense service in enlightening the American public as to the causes of the war."

The *Sun, Times, World* and *Tribune* are more modest. Their modesty or fear of the consequences growing out of the war when they will want German patronage and German readers, stands in the way of openly avowing their partisanship while equally guilty with the *Herald*.

ITALY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR

By the Military Expert of *The Fatherland*

(Nothing is quite so amusing as the forecasts of the American military experts. Invariably these "experts," writing in our greatest journals, have been grotesquely wrong not only in their speculations of what is probably to happen, but also in their analysis of battles and campaigns which have already taken place. With the use of a few technical words and phrases and an attitude of certainty, these pen warriors have fooled the patient public ever since the war began. To read, for instance, the reports of the military expert of the N. Y. "Times" is like perusing the wildest burlesque by Mark Twain. With pardonable pride we point to the work of THE FATHERLAND'S *military expert. We challenge anyone to point out in his admirable articles any exaggeration, misstatements, jingoistic folly or ignorance. He writes with the lucidity of one who knows and the vision of one who sees. He really is an "expert."*)

ON August 3, 1914, Sir Edward Grey justified England's declaration of war by saying that "the good reputation of England would be lost forever" if, after having signed and guaranteed Belgium's neutrality, she would not take up arms for the protection of that country—notwithstanding the repeated assurances of Germany that she would not—in case of victory—cause any territorial changes in Belgium or France nor attack these countries from the sea.

This certainly is a lofty conception of a country's obligations as a party to a treaty, especially if, as in the case with England and Belgium, the treaty is not one of alliance!

Evidently Baron Sonnino, the offspring of a North African Jew and an English mother, was not troubled by such scruples with regard to the national honor of his country. Otherwise he would not have been capable of notifying Austria—in the midst of peaceful negotiations—of the termination of an alliance which for many years brought advantages, prosperity and prestige to Italy, and of completing the breach of faith on May 23.

The Green Book, published by the Italian Government, is a most ridiculous document. Therein the world is told that Austria had disregarded her treaty obligations by declaring war on Servia without simultaneously offering Italy territorial compensation—since, according to the treaty of alliance, an extension of Austro-Hungarian territory in the Balkans was only to take place after consultation with Italy.

Baron Sonnino forgot entirely to mention in the Green Book that Austria, on July 26, 1914, firmly and solemnly declared that she would not keep an inch of Servian territory, and that on the day of the Italian declaration of war, Austria was not in possession of an inch of that country's soil.

The man in the street has won! English and French money have won, and have dragged into the dust the honor of a nation which will be stained forever. History will judge! It does not forget.

The military situation of Germany, regarded generally, is better to-day than it was since the first days of September, 1914.

The Russian lines were pierced at several points between the Vistula and the Carpathian Mountains, and the remains of the Third and Tenth armies were driven back across the San. This great military success, which was achieved under the leadership of General von Mackensen, caused a general wavering of the entire Russian front in the Carpathians, and its panicky retreat through Northern Galicia. Partial Russian successes in Poland, near Opatov and in the Bukovina, will not have the least influence upon the success of this gigantic battle unless the Russians should be in position to throw vast reinforcements to the San.

More than 200,000 prisoners, hundreds of cannon, machine guns, great stores of war material and ammunition, bear witness to this momentous victory, the meaning of which the American press, because of their biased and irreconcilable attitude towards the Teutonic Allies, have discredited to the best of their ability or passed over in silence.

The question which commands the greatest interest at present is whether Italy's entry into the war will have an immediate influence upon the situation in the East. We do not think so.

What are the objectives of the Italian war policy? First of all, probably, the "lost Provinces"; then the consolidation of her position in the Adriatic through the occupation of Albania, including Valona;—and finally the "neutralization" of the Dardanelles.

The first of her designs will necessitate an advance through Trent in a northerly direction and from the district of Udine across the lower Isonzo in the direction of Laibach. An Italian offensive movement across the mountain passes would offer immense difficulties and can hardly be expected since Austria for years has used all available means towards the strengthening of her Alpine boundary fortifications.

Much more likely will be an attack across the flat and open country at the southern Isonzo with the strongly fortified camp at Udine as a basis.

Since the Italian fleet is superior to the Austrian it is furthermore to be expected that an army will be sent across the Adriatic —perhaps to Ragusa—in order to launch an offensive movement from Dalmatia towards the San. When considering the merits of such an undertaking it must, however, not be forgotten that there is no railway connection whatsoever from the coast of Dalmatia to the north or northeast, since the various authorities in Austria have never come to an understanding about the project of a railroad through the Una and Lika valley, a fact which now must be regarded as offering a fortunate advantage to Austria.

The only connection existing from the coast is that with Sarajevo, and even from here the narrow-gauge railway to Vienna and Budapest does not go through, since the track between Banjaluka and Jajce has not yet been laid.

He who knows Dalmatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina can well imagine the difficulties which an army will have to overcome there.

It is not likely that the further occupation of Albania will cause great difficulties, although Greece, with her interests in Epirus, will hardly remain an onlooker. It is very doubtful, however, whether the pacification of Albania will be more successful than that of Tripoli, where the Italian army up to the present time has hardly dared to proceed beyond the reach of her ship's guns. My friend, Prince v. Wied, the retired ruler of turbulent Albania, would undoubtedly answer this question in the negative.

A more difficult problem is awaiting Italy at the Dardanelles. Italy cannot wish for a Russian Constantinople, which would be a permanent danger to her influence in the Eastern Mediterranean and which would mean a constant strengthening of pan-Slavic interests in the Balkans with Servian harbors on the Adriatic Sea.

It is also impossible that Italian forces will be employed at the right French wing near Belfort, since France also must be rewarded for her millions.

Poor Italian people! For things which they might have obtained without a single blow they now have to make heavy sacrifices, simply to help corrupt statesmen, hired agents and morally corrupt poets to gain millions.

One cannot help recalling that memorable answer which Bismarck gave to Benedetti on July 4, 1866, when France tried to despoil Prussia of the fruits of the victory of Sadowa.

Let us hope that in Germany, which as during the time of Frederick the Great is opposed by the whole world, a man may arise whose masterful diplomacy will aid the glorious work of the invincible and victorious German and Austrian Armies!

ENGLISH FINANCES

THE *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* of New York raises serious questions regarding the solidarity of the British financial situation resulting from the war, and throws out very plain hints not to trust too far to the old delusion that English finances can stand the strain without danger of a collapse. The war loan was made possible only because of the guaranty of the Bank of England, but serious reverses would lead to panicky demands that the guaranty be made good, which might precipitate a run on that institution.

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

NEW YORK, JUNE 2, 1915

ITALY—1915

TEAR from thy brow the olive wreath!
Thy laughter sickens to a leer,
Behold thy honor fall beneath
The hammer of the auctioneer.
Now Cain shall claim thee for his own,
And Judas keep thee company;
Hell, when the blackest deeds are known,
Shall hail the name of Italy.

These are not Caesar's Seven Hills,
Nor this the land that Dante trod,
A breed of ingrates plagued with ills,
To mankind traitor and to God.
Vesuvius speak with molten lead,
Roll on her plains thy fiery sea,
And, save for her immortal dead,
Wipe out the name of Italy!

Oh Holy Father, held in gyves,
They stray too far from out thy fold,
These hucksters of their children's lives,
Who sold their souls for British gold.
Pray for them, for thy heart is kind,
And where no mortal eye can see,
Perhaps God's mercy still may find
A spark of shame in Italy.

She gave her brothers stone for bread,
Now through her towns shall ride the Goth,
And ruined valleys drenched with red,
Remind her of her broken troth.
The Teuton thundering through the land
Shall set God's prisoned Shepherd free,
But thou shalt wear the scarlet band
Of England's strumpet, Italy.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY A MYTH

OSWALD G. VILLARD, editor New York *Evening Post* (Anti-German): "Even by some who were entirely sympathetic with the actions of the Administration heretofore it has been felt that there was a certain element of justice in the German-American contention that the Government was not quite so severe with England as with Germany."—*Evening Post, May* 17.

Philander C. Knox, ex-Secretary of State: "Our positive action has at times approached dangerously near to open partisanship. . . . I am unwilling to believe that this was intended as a partisan act in favor of the Allies as against Germany; and yet, unfortunately for us, there is much in the situation that gives ground for such a charge upon the part of the German government and the German people."

A GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATION

WE are told that those of us who profess sympathy with any cause but that of the Allies are not trustworthy American citizens; we are told that the administration is annoyed at the activity of the so-called German-Americans in their press, and forgetting that this is a country composed of all nations and races, has been "looking up the law" to see whether pro-German or pro-Austrian voices cannot be legally silenced under indictments charging them with inciting murder. Perhaps the President does not realize how close are the ties that bind American citizens to those engaged in or affected by the war. We will give him one example from the report of a local newspaper of May 17th:

> When Covert Gozen, a painter, living on West Broadway, Cedarhurst, L. I., entered his house last Saturday to get his lunch, he surprised his wife in the act of trying to kill her little girl Miriam, seven years old, while her daughter Gladys, 13 years old, was making frantic but vain endeavors to prevent her mother from carrying out her murderous plan. The woman, who had suddenly gone insane, thereupon turned against her husband, and it was not until the police arrived that she could be overpowered.
>
> It developed that the war news had turned the brain of the unfortunate woman, who was born in Alsace-Lorraine. Soon after the outbreak of the war her brother was killed in the German army. A week later her nephew lost his life on the side of the French. Soon after another nephew and the woman's brother-in-law were killed. Last Monday the fatal news arrived that her father, 80 years of age, and her mother, aged 78, were both killed in a bombardment on the border. These successive tragedies so grieved Mrs. Gozen that she lost her mind, and was taken to the Kings Park Insane Asylum.

This is no exceptional case, however striking, but it supplies a graphic illustration of the close ties connecting us with Europe, and how the unchecked export of arms from this country reacts upon our own people. We are not to protest to the administration against measures which contribute directly to the prolongation of the war. Those of us whose relatives are being murdered, many of them with American shells, must keep silent or be charged with disloyalty. Alien editors are directing the policy of the leading New York papers, and seeking to cast suspicion upon all Americans who are fighting the battle of humanity and standing up for American rights and American ideals.

Their relatives are not being killed by American bullets.

ENGLISH GASES

THE American people are paying little heed to the characteristic English squeal about the use of poisonous gases. Any one who has read his newspapers with moderate care has noted the German reports of a similar use of noxious fumes by the Allies and scarcely needs Dr. Dernburg's reminder. The Allies deny that they have resorted to these methods of warfare, but in a conflict of reports and an issue of veracity the American public will be inclined to credit the German version. It is obvious also to the American mind that it is no worse to be paralyzed by an overpowering vapor than to be blown to bits by a shrapnel or internally shattered by a dum-dum. It was this commonsense perception which led the American delegates to the Hague conference

to refuse to subscribe to an article barring the use of gases in warfare.

But what will most impress the American people is the fact that the chief English weapon since the war began has been the poisonous gas of falsehood and the loathsome bomb of slander. What that the Germans could do would compare with the vileness emanating from the offices of Lord Northcliffe? What gun can throw a bomb laden with so much gas as the mouth of Lord Kitchener is capable of emiting, or what pipe-lines pointed toward the enemy trenches could spread so far-reaching and terrible a paralysis as that assassinating stream which pours from the English censor's office, carrying death to fair play, truth, honor and decency throughout the world?

WHICH SHALL TIP THE SCALES?

ON May 19th the White Star liner *Arabic* sailed for Liverpool with eighty-one first-cabin passengers and 250 third-class passengers. According to the New York *World* the ship carried:

War Munitions.	American Passengers.
400 cases of cartridges.	John Coyne, Chicago.
41 automobiles.	Mrs. Geo. Platt, Boston.
795 barrels of lubricating oil.	
565 barrels of grease.	
5,047 pigs of lead.	
3,370 bars of copper.	
5,216 ingots of copper.	
730 reels of barbed wire.	
1,516 pieces of forgings for guns.	
14,014 packages of steel.	

BRITISH CABINET BREAKING

LONG ago Frank Harris said that the "great" men who rule England to-day are, after all, not so very great and, in fact, might be labelled little. As as example, how "great" men are manufactured, he pointed out the career of Lord Kitchener, whom he characterized as incompetent and weak, and the figure of Winston Churchill. Both these men have been created by English newspapers into symbolic representations of Great Britain's strength and achievement. And yet to-day these gods are trembling upon their pedestals and all England is crying for their downfall. Tremendous changes are about to take place in the British Cabinet. The English people are tired of the war; they are groaning under the awful losses in life and money. The workingmen, who have nothing to gain by the war and everything to lose, are beginning to protest. And even the strictest censor in the world cannot altogether suppress the mutterings of millions of Englishmen who were dragged, without cause or purpose, into "the most stupid and senseless war in history." So powerful are the voices of dissatisfaction growing in England, that the Ministry is shaking. If election were held to-morrow the whole ring in power would be thrown out and men of the type of Lord Morley installed into office. The near future will reveal England more fully to us. Notwithstanding Lord Northcliffe and the jingo press, the heart of England is sick with this war and yearns for peace.

THE CARTOON OF THE WEEK

From *Simplicissimus*

SPRING, 1915
"Nobody wants my flowers. They all ask for bullets."

GAS BOMBS USED BY ENGLISH AND FRENCH

THE English and French have discovered another German atrocity. The Germans are using poisonous gases in their fighting, and the laws of humanity have again been outraged. Americans shudder when they read the English accounts of how the brave Tommies were defeated at Ypres by German gas bombs. Forty-five days before the battle in which this new German outrage was reported, Javier Bueno, the Paris correspondent of the well-known Spanish paper, *A B C*, printed the following paragraph in an article entitled "Impressions of a Neutral in France":

"In the vicinity of Epernay I saw a German trench in which every soldier was dead, still in the position of firing and with no wounds. Was this the effect of turpenite? I cannot say definitely, but death seemed the result of asphyxiation. A French artilleryman whom I met in Epernay told me that turpenite was being used, though not with every shot, as this explosive matter fouls the gun and necessitates its cleaning after every third or fourth shot. *He also told me that the English tried to make use of turpenite but that it caused their guns to explode.*"

THE United States is divided into two camps of hyphenates: The Anglo-Saxons and the German-Americans.

GERMANY has it in her power to make reprisals for the treatment of Germans in Canada. She has enough Canadian prisoners to bring our more than pro-English neighbors to time.

"ENGLAND is mad all over."—Press dispatch. Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.

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NEWS FROM GERMANY

By Louis Viereck, Berlin Correspondent

The Moslems in the War

ABOUT six months have passed since Turkey decided to throw in her lot with the two Central Powers. It is therefore worth our while briefly to consider the military achievements of the Moslems, especially as Reuter's lying agency have spread most unfavorable news about the "sick man of Europe" as the Turk is called in England. During the whole war the Allies have not succeeded in transferring the theatre of war to Turkish soil. Nearly everywhere the Turks have taken the offensive and have pushed on into the enemy's country.

At first it was the Russians who advanced in the Caucasus with superior forces and tried to occupy the fortress of Erzerum, the key of Armenia. That attack collapsed, the Moslems being mostly led by German officers and showing heroic courage. The Moslems penetrated as far as Saeykamish and Batum. Russian losses are said to have been enormous in those battles. That is only natural because the Mohammedan hill tribes, as a rule, made common cause with the Turks and injured their oppressors to the best of their power. The war with the Turks arrested hundreds of thousands of Russian soldiers who might otherwise have been available in Poland and Galicia. The fights in Persia so far have been on a small scale. The Russians have lost the greater part of the Province of Azerbaijan; they are likely to be pushed out altogether very soon. The Turks being aided by the *Goeben* and *Breslau*, which were formerly German ships, have on several occasions recorded naval successes against Russia in the Black Sea. The Russian fleet is no longer able to maintain the peaceful connection between the European and Asiatic ports of Russia.

Directly after the beginning of the war a Turkish army proceeded to Egypt, and without any losses worth the name, pushed on to the Suez Canal where the English were licked. A decisive advance across the canal can only be undertaken when the railway through the Sinai desert is ready; the enterprise has been promoted with feverish haste for the last six months. So the war, in this part of the world, is merely at a preliminary stage, but has even now arrested British forces of probably considerable strength. No doubt the English feel the deficiency unpleasantly at the German west front. For the present the Turkish advance in Egypt has chiefly had a moral effect. The Arabs now know how strong Turkey really is since she dared to bear her arms across the Turkish borders. She has pulled down the barriers between Arabs and Turks and united both nations in the Jihad. But Turkey threatens the English at one of their most vulnerable points and that menace will endanger Great Britain evermore.

The best Turkish armies contain at least 250,000 men, and are under German command, viz., that of Field Marshal v. d.

Goltz and General Liman v. Sanders. These armies are concentrated near Constantinople, at the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. It is their task to protect the capital, to ward off any attacks of the Balkan nations (should the Allies induce them to take part in the war), and what is most important, to defend the Dardanelles. All attempts hitherto made by the Allies to land troops have been in vain. The attacks of the Allied fleets only brought loss on them. It is true that the English gained a footing, as formerly on Cyprus, so now on the isles of Lemnos and Tenedos. But the only result was that Greece, whose leading statesman Venizelos had been blindly devoted to them, took a decided stand against them. At present neither Athens nor Bucharest nor Sofia feel inclined to join the Allies. The greater the success of Turkey and her Confederates will be, the less the chance of England, France and Russia to find in the Balkans new allies willing to fetch England's chestnuts out of the fire.

The three powerful instruments at Turkey's disposal are her army, navy, and the Holy War (Jihad). The Allies jeer at the Jihad and say that it is an empty phantom "made in Germany." But the Jihad grows ever more into a terrible weapon against the Allies, and makes itself felt, slowly but surely, all over the Mohammedan world. The whole of North Africa is seething with fermentation, the extent of which the Allies are carefully keeping secret. In Persia and Afghanistan there is open revolt against Russia and England. From those countries the mutiny has spread to India where the British Colonial Empire never experienced a graver crisis for the last 50 years. Censorship in Egypt is most stringent, but even there the Jihad takes increasing effect. What does it all mean? The Allies have to be most careful with their Colonies, have to leave sufficient troops there for cases of emergency and have to renounce the use of their best Colonial troops because the high percentage of Islamic constituents renders Mohammedan soldiers unreliable.

All honor to the military efficiency and valor of the Moslems who do so much active damage to the Allied cause. But the Turks will be most efficient once they will be able to force a passage across the Suez Canal, to conquer Egypt and thus help to throttle England!

The Approaching End of the French Colonial Empire

THE great changes of the map which presumably will occur during the year of 1916 may especially affect the French Colonial Empire, which has already had to undergo many changes during its past history. Under the reign of the Bourbons, France had acquired in India, America and in other parts of the world a vast colonial empire, which surpassed greatly the entire continent of Europe. During the several campaigns with England this French Colonial Empire was shattered in such a way that only 100,000 gkm. (i. e., 1 per cent. of its

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former size) with barely 1 million inhabitants remained.

Thus, the downfall of her first world empire was due to the English; still the upbuilding of the new second world empire, which at the present time is comprised of 10,491,200 gkm. inhabited by 53,443,000 people, and which came into being for the greater part after 1870, would hardly have been possible without the good-will of Germany, which on several occasions lent her active assistance. Germany acquired her colonies not by conquest but by treaties, owing to the peaceful activity of her merchants, missionaries and explorers who prepared the way. France neither possesses a surplus birthrate which would make colonizing a necessity for her, nor did the French merchants secure the trade even of her own colonies, nor can the activity of the French explorers be compared with that of the Germans. The French Colonial Empire of to-day is the result of a most violent policy of conquest, which has cost much blood in Algiers, Tunis, Morocco, Madagascar, Indo-China, and even in Dahomé and Wadai, and would never have come into existence if France could not have depended on the pacific for the good-will of her eastern neighbor. During an extended period of time, i. e., as long as the tension between France and England lasted, which grew stronger in 1882 on account of England's proceedings in Egypt and at the Suez Canal, and which reached its climax in 1898 in the Fashoda incident, the German diplomatic assistance, which especially Bismarck accorded to the French colonial aspirations, has been acknowledged by the French. When Germany in 1884-5 acquired Togo and Kamerun, Frenchmen living in West Africa as well as the French colonial authorities, were more friendly to the Germans than the English, although Bismarck, then in favor of the Congo State, which was protected by Germany, had to oppose for once the French demand. Also the later Franco-German negotiations concerning the boundary line of the hinterland of Togo and Kamerun were carried on in a spirit of good-will and mutual understanding.

When England refused France's admission to the Nile near Fashoda the breach between these two powers was imminent; but by the treaty of March 21, 1899, which secured for France the West Sudan with Wadai and Kanem, the situation was very much improved, and the Anglo-French-Morocco agreement of April 4, 1904, brought about a perfect understanding between those two countries. After this, all which the French colonial policy owed to German good-will and to German aid, was forgotten, so that the settling of the Moroccan question which ended in the exchange

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of territory in the Kamerun and Congo districts did not occur in the pleasant forms that formerly prevailed, but was strongly influenced by the policies of Alliances. In less than three years after Germany had come to terms with France and agreed by the treaty of November 4, 1911, that the last and most valuable colony, which had not been occupied by the European States, should fall to that country, the great war broke out. Future alone can tell whether France will be as secure from England with her second colonial empire, as was the case with the first. Already it is discussed quite freely in the Royal Geographical Society in London what, at the conclusion of the war, may be taken over from the Belgian and Portuguese allies.

But also victorious Germany very likely will make a clean sweep in the French Colonial Empire. France, already, because of the outcome of the war, and because of her depending on England, has ceased to be a great world power. When the treaties of peace are signed France will find herself in a position which will greatly differ from the wild phantastic dreams of her "Revenge Politicians." After the expiration of the year of 1915 the fraction that will remain of the present French Colonial Empire will hardly be any larger than that which was left in 1815, the foundations of which were laid by the proudest King of France.

A LECTURE ON GERMAN ACHIEVEMENT

MR. Frank Koester, Consulting Engineer of New York, and author of several scientific and sociological works, whose series of articles on the "Secret of German Progress," in THE FATHERLAND, is attracting such marked attention, delivered on Friday, May 7th, an address, "Germany's Contribution to the Advancement of American Art, Literature, Science and Technic," before a large audience of the Hamburg Commercial Association of 1858, New York.

Mr. Koester is making arrangements in various cities for the delivery of lectures on the various phases of the governmental, municipal, social, educational and commercial achievements of Germany. His lectures are given in the English language and cover practically the entire field of German Kultur.

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Edited by
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